



SATURDAY... MARCH 31st, 1906

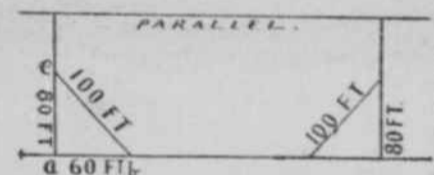
## HORTICULTURE

### LAYING OFF AN ORCHARD.

Important to Select Lands Either North and South or East and West.

It is very important in the northern states to select lands which lie either north or south or east and west lines. This offers no particular difficulties in carrying out the design of planting on squares. It is not essential that the orchard lines should lie on north and south or east and west lines. So far as we can observe, the angle which tree's lines make with cardinal points have no value in the growth of the plant or character of fruit, although it is thought by some that south rows offer better access to sunlight, but as to this factor we cannot say. To lay off irregular land, in case none of the boundaries forms a natural or convenient base line, it is necessary to establish a base line across the plot on such site as best suited the wishes of the planter. This may be on exact north or south, or east and west lines; or it may have an angle so as to bring the row lines into conformity to the best contour lines, or so as to give the longest straight lines in any desired directions. Having established the base line, the next operation is to measure off, at right angles from two points, from the base line preferably at as great a distance, say the space of eight or ten rows, more or less, as may be convenient, and establish thereby a parallel to the base line.

In order that this sectional line shall be an accurate parallel, it is necessary to establish the perpendicular by starting from a stake, in a diagram, on the base line and lay off on this line exactly 60 feet and establish second stake B, on same line. Then from the point first taken draw a line 80 feet from the base line as nearly perpendicular to it as possible, and test the same by drawing a line 100 feet from the second stake on the base line. The



PLAN FOR LAYING OUT ORCHARD.

point C, where these lines meet at 80 feet from the base, will be an exact perpendicular from the point first taken. Project this line to the required distance for establishing the parallel of the base line. Establish a second perpendicular in like manner, and project it to a distance equal to the first perpendicular; connect these points and a parallel is established. It is always best to establish one of these perpendiculars from the exact point on the base line where a tree is to stand, as this then gives the position of a tree in the second or parallel line. In order to do this, it is proper to lay off and stake the tree in position in the base line before establishing the parallel, but this is not at all necessary. It is sufficient to establish a tree position as the stake from which perpendicular is first taken. Diagram gives base line and method of obtaining parallel.

After establishing one tree point on the base line, lay off and set stakes at each tree position on this line, usually beginning and ending 20 feet from boundary. Then on the parallel beginning at the tree point already established, lay off from it and set stakes at each tree position on this line. The two lines of stakes give two series of points on the parallel lines through which it is only necessary to project lines at right angles, and to extend them to the boundaries of the plot to establish all the rows. Then on these cross-lines it is necessary to set stakes at the proper distances to establish all the tree positions. It is quite customary to use a long line of cord or wire with the tree distances accurately marked on it for staking tree positions, says the Rural New Yorker. This is stretched carefully through the points on the parallel lines, and the stakes driven at the points marked on the setting line. On irregular plots the trees run out on the boundary as may happen without regard to number of rows.

### HORTICULTURAL NOTES.

A nurseryman gives this advice: "Don't plant out trees unless you intend to care for them, for they never will amount to anything, and you will have all your work for nothing."

Buy spraying outfits early. Americana plums ought to be studied by all fruit growers living west of the great lakes and north of a line drawn through central Illinois, east and west. These plums are very suitable to this great region, more so than many other varieties. There are probably 100 varieties of Americana plums of good quality and of commercial value.

Trees are like children; in the beginning they give us a great deal of trouble and worry, but in the end we are proud of them.

Take care of your orchard and your orchard will take care of you.

A bolt put in now may save nine bushels of fruit later. Split trees and dangerous crotches need attention. Bolts are cheap. Use 'em!—Farm and Home.

### HOW TO PRUNE PLUM TREE

Prof. H. N. Starnes Tells Just How the Work Should Be Done When Tree Is Young.

The plum, like the peach, bears its fruit buds on the growth of the previous season. It may therefore be pruned similarly to the peach, but, as a rule, less severely. Many growers, indeed, use the knife merely for formative purposes, and this practice is also rapidly becoming common with the peach. Immediately on planting, in the spring, the whip should be cut back to within 20 inches of the ground. If planted in December it is better to leave the top intact until just before the buds begin to swell, or until they have fairly started. As soon as the buds have clearly developed all but four or five near the top should be rubbed off, and these should be so situated as to produce an evenly branched, well-balanced head by the end of the season. They should never be so left as to produce a fork. This will, sooner or later, split down the crotch.

Before the second spring the four or five main branches should be shortened in about two-thirds and superfluous canes removed, as well as any limbs that cross so as to rub one another. The skeleton will then stand forth in appearance, but ready for a vigorous development the next year. If the tree has a tendency toward a spreading or drooping habit, as with Clifford or Wilder, says the Orange Judd Farmer, the cut should be made so as to throw the terminal bud on the inside, to correct this tendency and cause a more upright or perpendicular growth. On the other hand, with varieties like Brill or Bartlett and Wickson of the Japan group, whose habit is too compactly upright, the terminal bud should be left on the outside, and possibly removed to render the head more open. After the tree comes into bearing little pruning is advisable beyond the removal of surplus wood for the purpose of admitting light and air, and occasionally cutting back abnormally elongated terminals to prevent breaking down during fruiting. Yet on account of the rather uncertain habit of the plum in fruit setting, due to imperfect self-pollination, it is not safe to reduce, in advance, the fruiting surface with the knife. It is better to rely on thinning the crop, if too large, after it has set.

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### TOP-WORKING OLD TREES.

Rules to Be Observed by the Orchardist in Securing the Best Results.

In top-grafting trees the best success will be obtained where the scions are set in branches one-half to one inch in diameter, as the union will be more perfect than if larger ones are used. Where old trees are grafted with the object of changing entire top it will be necessary to use larger branches, but two inches in diameter should be the limit. In stock one inch and larger use two scions, and if both grow cut one out the following season. Where all the top is grafted, set a part each season, making the change gradual, the older and larger the trees the more time required. Be careful in grafting that the bark of scion and stock are in perfect line, to allow free flow of sap, says the Rural New Yorker. Cover wound airtight with grafting wax. Apple trees from piece root grafts are partly on their own roots, as many varieties root freely on the scion as well as the sending root. Budded trees are wholly on seedling root and are not as hardy. Nearly all varieties of apple can be maintained 25 years or longer in a healthy condition by proper care and pruning. Neglect is the prime cause of the failure of many trees.

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### ADVICE ON PLANTING TREES

Simple Rules Which Should Be Observed if the Tree Is to Be Given Fair Chance.

How to plant a tree is something that every farmer should know. As yet we see many farms in this western country that would be very much better off with more trees.

In digging up a tree keep the spade edge toward the trunk or ball of the tree. This way does not injure the roots so badly. Move as much dirt with the tree as possible. Set a little deeper than it was before, so that the roots are spread out even in the hole. Tramp the dirt firmly and put a liberal amount of straw around it for mulching. If the season is dry it is necessary to put a pail or two of water around the root every evening. If the tree is tall it is advisable, says the Prairie Farmer, to drive or set something of the post kind to tie it or the wind will spoil your tree. Many trees are killed the first season in this way.

As for cutting back the top, it depends on how much you have cut off the roots. As the roots feed the top, a man must here use his own judgment. If a tree dies, don't be discouraged, but try it again.

Condensed. Tommy—Pa, what is the Golden Rule?

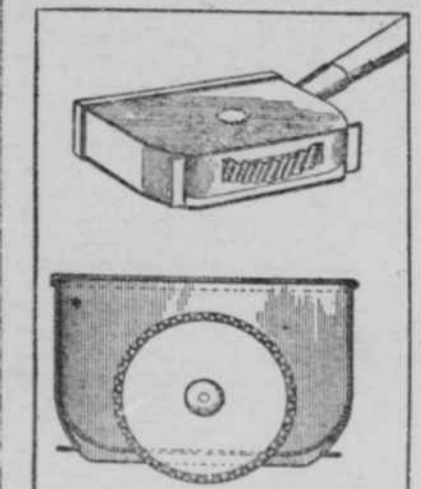
Pa—Give your friends the same signs you smoke yourself.—N. Y. Sun

## INDUSTRY & MECHANICS

### LAWN TENNIS MARKER.

Makes Easy the Marking Out of the Court in Narrow But Heavy White Lines.

No branch of sport has increased in popularity more than lawn tennis, which is at last receiving the recognition that it deserves. To play the game properly it is necessary that the ground should be level and well rolled, and the lines marking the boundaries



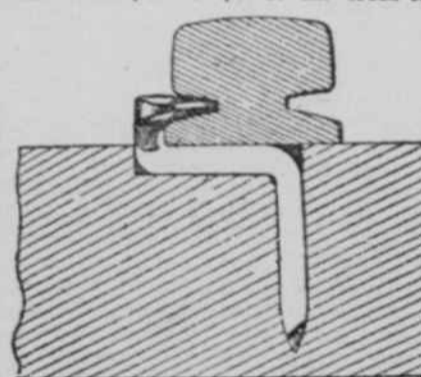
LAWN TENNIS MARKER.

clear and distinct. Tapes, which are often used, are a nuisance, and are not to be compared to lines marked with lime directly upon the gravel or grass. One of the latest machines devised for marking out tennis courts is shown in the illustration, says the Philadelphia Record. It consists of a casing made of tin or other light metal and has a hinged lid, through which it can be filled with powdered lime, with which the lines are made. The sides and ends of the casing extend slightly below the bottom, forming flanges. These flanges travel near the ground, their object being to prevent the wind from blowing away or scattering the lime as it is laid out by the marker. A wheel is journaled within the casing and extends through an opening in the bottom of the casing. The rim of the wheel is corrugated obliquely and fits closely in the opening. In descending the corrugations of powder out through the opening. The corrugations being oblique, any lumps or obstructions in the powder will be deflected to one side. After the casing has been filled with powdered lime, the handle is grasped and the machine carried to the point of use. Therefore the marker is pushed along over a string or toward a given object, if the user's eye be true, and the result will be that a narrow, but heavy white line will be formed on the ground. As the marker progresses, contact with the ground causes the wheel to rotate, the corrugations drawing out the powder.

### RAILROAD SPIKES.

New Type of Nail Which Pierces the Tie Beneath the Steel Rail.

A railroad spike having a stem or shank adapted to pierce the cross-tie

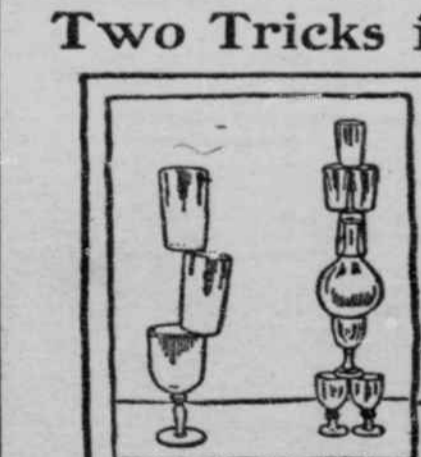


THE NEW RAILROAD SPIKE.

beneath the rail, has just been invented by Rowland Anderson, of Chihuahua, Mexico. The head is formed to grip the rail above its flange and hold it firmly.

New Auto Wind Screen. The celluloid wind screens of automobiles give great risk of fire. Very fine copper gauze is said to have proven a satisfactory substitute, being easily seen through and non-inflammable, while it does not crack like celluloid.

### Two Tricks in Equilibrium



You can entertain your friends by performing the tricks shown in illustration with goblets, provided you practice a little first. It is suggested that you do not use your mother's

Juvenile Shrewdness. Kitty called up her father by telephone.

"Hello, papa!" "What is it, dear?" he asked. "I wish you'd bring me some e-a-n-d-y when you come home this evening."

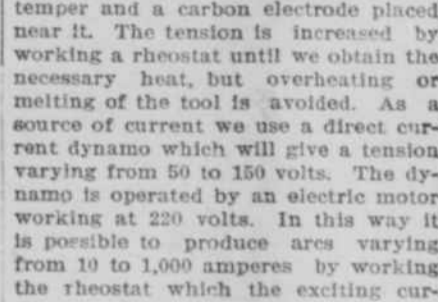
"All right, Kitty; but why do you spell it out?" "I don't want anybody else to know what I'm saying."—Chicago Tribune.

### ELECTRIC TEMPERING.

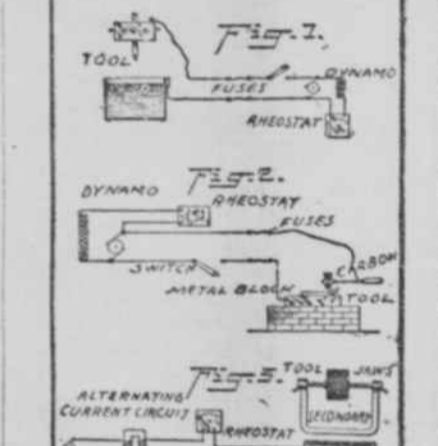
Simple Methods of Applying the Correct Degree of Temperature by Means of Current.

The following simple methods of tempering and annealing tools have been described by J. M. Gladhill. By using the electric current for the heat, we can easily carry out the operations, and the temperatures can be regulated to the right point. One of these apparatus is represented in Fig. 1. It consists of a sheet iron tank of suitable size containing a concentrated carbonate of potash solution. The tool to be tempered is mounted in an appropriate socket or holder which is connected with the positive pole of the dynamo. The circuit is closed by the metallic tank. Switches and regulators are placed in the circuit. The tempering operation is carried out in the following manner: The circuit being closed, the tool is plunged slowly into the bath so as to dip the part which is to be tempered. This part heats up under the action of the current. When the right temperature is judged to have been reached, the current is broken suddenly and the tempering takes place in the liquid of the bath. The electric arc may also be used for the same purpose. Fig. 2 shows the arrangement which is used in this case. The tool to be tempered is placed upon a support of fireproof material which is also a poor conductor of heat, and the arc is started at first at a low tension between the portion of the tool which we desire to temper and a carbon electrode placed near it. The tension is increased by working a rheostat until we obtain the necessary heat, but overheating or melting of the tool is avoided. As a source of current we use a direct current dynamo which will give a tension varying from 50 to 150 volts. The dynamo is operated by an electric motor working at 220 volts. In this way it is possible to produce arcs varying from 10 to 1,000 amperes by working the rheostat which the exciting cur-

rent of the dynamos carries. The electric method can also be used with success for annealing. This applies to tools of special form such as gears, dies, and in general to all tools where we need to have a hard temper on the outer part while the inside has a great tenacity. Generally the annealing is carried out by introducing a heated rod into the hollow tool. But this process is defective both on account of the difficulty of keeping up the temperature for a long enough time and also from the cracks which may occur from a too rapid heating up. With the electric process which we illustrate below, such accidents are not to be feared, since the rod is introduced when cold and it is heated up gradually. We are thus able to keep the temperature at the right point during the whole time which the annealing requires. The apparatus is represented in Fig. 3. We employ a transformer which lowers the tension of the alternating current to two volts. The secondary coil of the transformer is formed of a copper bar of large section which is connected to each end of the form carrying the tool. We regulate the strength of the current and consequently the temperature of the holder by the use of a rheostat, and thus we can obtain a perfect adjustment of the temperature during the process.—L'Electricien.



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Odors Are Gas. If odors were solid particles they would tend to form nuclei of cloudy condensation in supersaturated air. Dr. John Altken has tested musk and 23 other odorous substances without finding such nuclei, and he concludes that odors are gaseous and that smell has gas as its fundamental basis.

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### STILL HAD IT IN HIS MOUTH.



Gent (with the flowery button-hole, who has just met with a stroke of luck)—I really believe I must have been born with a silver spoon in my mouth.

Uster Gent—And what's more, old chap, it looks as if it is still inside!

### Dr. Alex. A. Gaines

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N. A., S. A., E. A., A. AND A.

This organization is one of the most powerful in the country and its progress has been phenomenal. The Grand Lodge of Virginia has jurisdiction over all of the cities and counties in this state. Thirty males are required to organize a new lodge. The benefits paid constitute one of its strongest features, but the principles are greater than anything else. Founded on Friendship, based on Charity and established on Benevolence, the respectable, upright people of the state will find it an order worthy of their heartiest support.

It pays an endowment and burial benefit of \$200.00 for all ages. It pays \$4.00 per week sick dues. The badge costing 75 cents each is the only absolutely necessary regalia. For information concerning the organization of lodges, apply at the main office.

### The Courts of Calanthe

Is the Female Department of the Order. It requires a membership of thirty persons to organize a court. Its members are pledged to exhibit Fidelity, exercise Harmony and prove Love one for the other. It pays an endowment and burial benefit of \$150.00. It pays \$3.00 per week sick dues. The only expense for regalia is the cost of the badge, 50 cents and a rosette, costing 25 cents for funeral occasions.

THE BANDS OF CALANTHE or Children's Department also constitutes a feature and persons cannot do better than to enter the little ones into this mystic circle. The expense is nominal and the benefits all that could be expected. It pays from \$1.00 to \$1.50 sick dues and death benefits of from \$30.00 to \$40.00. If you have no Pythian Lodge or Court or Band in your neighborhood, organize one.

For all information concerning the Children's Department address, Mrs. ANNA TAYLOR, W. M., 120 W. Hill St., Richmond, Va.

For all information concerning special rates of membership in the lodges and courts, address JOHN MITCHELL, JR., 311 N. 4th St., Richmond, Va.

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